

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1845.

VOL. XXXVI. NO. 5235.

號一四月四日一千八百八十年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.	
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.	
CAPITAL.....\$800,000.	
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.	
Brokers:	
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.	
THE CITY BANK.	
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.	
THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.	
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.	
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.	
On FIXED DEPOSITS.	
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.	
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "	
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "	

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KENNICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. HOLYER, Esq.
F. R. BRITTON, Esq.
H. L. DAILEYMPLE, Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTÉ DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Brouard,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSFIELD, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LIMA, QUITO, HAWAII,
NANTERRE, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

H. G. VOUILLERMONTE,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on De-

posits—

At 3 months, 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SOOTT,
Managing Director.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1878.

CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA are Agents for the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents for the SHIPS OF THE LINE.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Managers.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Brokers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 28th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$465,250.

RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—93, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS.—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

H. H. SANDEMAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

will perform

The Original Comedy, in Three Acts,

by

Master Tom Tailor,

— and —

AUGUSTUS W. DUBOURG,

Entitled,

"New Men & Old Acres,"

AT THE

CITY HALL THEATRE,

on

TUESDAY EVENING,

the 27th Instant.

Admission (by Tickets only) \$2.

Tickets may be obtained and places secured at

Mrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., or

after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. FUNCTORIALLY.

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

NOTICES of FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as

A MERCHANT, and COMMISSION AGENT.

HARRY WICKING,

Club Chambers,

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

my2

NOTICE.

M. PHILIP ARNOLD has been

authorized to sign our Firm per

Preparation to HONGKONG and

CHINA.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

my1

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT HOWIE and Mr.

RONALD GREIG are authorized

to sign our Firm per Preparation from this

Date.

DEADON & CO.

Gatton, March 31, 1880.

my1

NOTICE.

M. N. O. STEVENS is hereby author-
ized to sign our Name for Prepara-
tion to HONGKONG and CHINA.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, February 9, 1880.

my1

NOTICE.

The undersigned have been ap-
pointed Agents to the NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

my1

NOTICE.

The undersigned have been ap-
pointed Agents to the NEW YORK BOARD

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

my1

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5235.—APRIL 21, 1880.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL,

HISTORICAL,

WORKS OF REFERENCE,

FICTION, and

GENERAL LITERATURE

"English Circumnavigators."

Macaulay's "Great Triumph of Great Men."

Herbert's "Great Historical Mutilities."

Moncrieff's "Famous Historical Scenes."

"English Explorers."

Mason's "Book for Every Day."

Bruce's "Book of Notable Women."

Small's "100 Wonders of the World."

Croal's "Book about Travellers."

Burns' "Poetical Works."

Pope's "Poetical Works."

Byron's "Poetical Works."

Roses and Holly."

"Pen and Pencil Pictures from Poets."

"Gems of Literature."

"Book of Elegants Extracts."

"Golden Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."

"Garland of Poetry and Prose."

"Cabinet of Gems."

"Three Hundred Bible Stories."

Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

Stormont's "Handy English Word Book."

"Five Celebrated Men."

"Johnson's Essays."

"Household Stories."

Noyes' "Key Book of Industrial Information."

"Famous Boys."

"Merchant's Clerk."

Poë's "Tales of Mystery."

Benton's "Dictionary of Information."

Benton's "Dictionary of Natural History."

Benton's "Dictionary of Biography."

Benton's "Law Book."

Benton's "Household Management."

Benton's "All about Cookery."

Benton's "All about Hard Words."

Benton's "All about Everything."

Benton's "All about Gardening."

Benton's "Household Amusement."

Law of Shipping and Insurance."

"What is What?"

"The Day by Stonehenge."

Graham's "Household Medicine."

Gardner's "Household Medicine."

Piddington's "Sailors' Horn Book."

Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator."

"Girls' Own Treasury."

Pepys' "Boys' Play Book Science."

Feden's "Boiler Maker, &c."

Bunyan's "Law of Fire Insurance."

Byrne's "Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics."

"Corner Cupboard."

Croll's "Climate and Time."

Dawson's "Origin of the World."

"Church Services."

Whittaker's "Almanack for 1880."

Ducane's "Transformation of Insects."

Jones' "Book-Keeping."

Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Keys."

Cassell's "Sets of Ruled Books for Book-Keeping."

Cassell's "French and English Correspondence."

Cornwall's "Geography."

Cornwall's "Arithmetick."

Cornwall's "Grammar."

Murdoch's "Grammar."

MacCollum's "Course of Reading."

"Practical Arithmetic," Senior.

Smith's "Smaller History of Greece."

Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

Motley's "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic."

Motley's "United Netherlands."

Barnes's "Life and Death."

"Enquiry Within."

"Notes of Epitomes."

"Ingleby's Legends."

Hume's "Essays."

Smith's "History of Nations."

"Boys' Own Treasury."

"Comic History of England."

"Oxford's 'Synonyms.'

"Reynolds' 'Painters.'

Gibbs' "English Synonyms."

Anderson's "Mercantile Correspondence."

Blakely's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slang Dictionary."

Nuttall's "Standard Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Students' Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Smaller Dictionary."

Smith's "Synonyms."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chamber's "Arithmetick and Key."

"Manual of Arithmetick."

"Manual of Mechanicks."

"Manual of Steam Engine."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

Dickens' "Child's History of England."

"Child's History of United States."

"Child's Guide to Knowledge."

"Child's Table Book."

Maudsley's "Treasury of Knowledge."

Maudsley's "Botany."

Maudsley's "Biographical Treasury."

Maudsley's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Maudsley's "National History."

Ayer's "Bible History."

Powne's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Froude's "Short Studies."

Bourne's "Recent Improvements."

Hume's "History of England."

White's "Latin and English Dictionary."

Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

Amor's "Primer English Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Logic."

Smith's "Wit and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Brown's "Seal of Cyclopedias."

"Manners Modern Society."

Boutle's "Book Annual."

"Language, etc. of Flowers."

Spencer's "Social Statistics."

Spencer's "Study of Sociology."

Spencer's "First Principles."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "Ceremonial Government."

Spencer's "Essays."

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science."

Smyth's "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramids."

Hawkes' "Engineer's and Mechanic's Pocket Book."

"Voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger,'"

"Compendium of Universal History."

"Weekly Welcome."

Macaulay's "History of England."

Macaulay's "Critical and Historical Essays."

"Godey's Magazine and American Review."

"Shepard's 'Ball of Home.'

Dr. Ains's "Studies in French and German."

Ollendorff's "Method in the study of Languages adapted to the French, Spanish and German."

NOVELS!

NOVELS!!!

SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MAURITIUS;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th of April, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *OXUS*—Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 23rd April, 1880.

Parcels are not to be sent on board.

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, April 15, 1880.



mitsubishi
MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. *NIJIMA MARU*, Captain WALTER, due here on or about the 26th Instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st May, at daylight.

Cargo received on board at the office up to 6 p.m. of 30th April.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

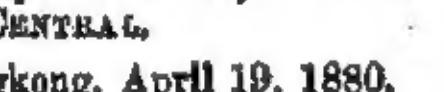
To KORE..... Cabin \$60. Steerage \$10.
YOKOHAMA & DO. \$75. DO. 20.
NAGASAKI & DO. \$100. DO. 20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 504, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, April 19, 1880.



U.S. MAIL LINE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

regret the cause of Mr. Marsh's temporary absence, as, although he has been amongst us but little over a year, he has earned for himself a reputation for straightforward honesty and fairness which are the crowning qualities of an official in the higher ranks. As Mr. Marsh has doubtless seen and carefully observed much concerning official life here during his short stay in the Colony, his advice and assistance, as an old and trusted servant of the Colonial Office, will possibly be useful at home in regard to many unsettled questions, pending; measures and works "still under consideration" in regard to our Colonial affairs. It is generally understood that the relations which have existed for some time past between Mr. Marsh and the Head of the Executive have not been such as to give any wholesome impetus to the transaction of business; and if a run home tends in any measure to enable the wheels of the official machine to move more smoothly than at present, the result may prove doubly gratifying to the foreign community who have so soon learnt to respect the departmental head of the service here.

It is believed that the acting appointments of Colonial Secretary and Auditor General will be filled, as they were while Mr. Marsh administered the Government, by Dr. Stewart. There is certainly no official in the Colony who could more efficiently perform the duties, and there is, so far as we can remember, no one who has a better claim to the honour.

We have said that it is probable Mr. Hennessy will be sent to Tasmania. According to a paragraph which appears in our morning contemporary, the Governor of Hongkong is to get the vacant Governorship of Queensland. The Examiner says that the *Whitfield Review* is positive about this; and so the ball keeps rolling. We have the best reasons for believing at present that Sir Arthur Kennedy has not the slightest idea of remaining in England beyond his furlough, and that the Government of Queensland has probably less claim to be styled the "vacant Governorship" than that of Hongkong. There is nothing, however, in the manner of the Examiner paragraph to justify the statement with which it opens. The estimate given of Mr. Hennessy's abilities as a Governor is so much at variance with the accumulated results, that one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the "leaderette altogether." It must be satisfactory, however, for Mr. Hennessy to read that "he cannot be long left in his present position. Probably no man in that branch of the public service (continues this admirer of His Excellency) has given such unquestionable proofs of capacity to deal with circumstances of difficulty, and to promote the advantage of communities whose resources require development. He has emphatically the governing faculty. At once courageous and prudent, firm and conciliatory, practical, yet with a high ideal of justice, his rule is peculiarly fitted to lend an impulse to the prosperity of a colony while it guards the interests of all classes. In the natural course of events it is reasonable to conclude that a very distinguished career lies before him." Mr. Hennessy's "capacity to deal with circumstances of difficulty" has undoubtedly been strained on many occasions, but upon careful inquiry it may be found that the very circumstances of difficulty to be dealt with have been brought about by Mr. Hennessy's capacity for something else.

We anticipate that we shall probably receive some time this week a telegram through Reuter's agency to the effect that "the Standard announces in a leading article that Queen Anne is dead." It was bad enough to have four lines wasted before on the approaching retirement of the Ministry, but to have a second telegram like that which we publish to-day fired off and duly charged for as news is—like gilding refined gold, and painting the lily—simply wasteful and ridiculous excess. If Reuter had instead sent two lines concerning the Myslolia and chances as to what the New Myslolia is to be like, it would have been more to the purpose.

By private advices from Japan we learn that the operations at the Mint are very small. No silver was being sent in, and the Government supply or stock of silver bullion is said to amount to nothing. On the other hand, the paper currency is getting worse; quoted at 100, while as much as 200 is offered for specie in quantity. The paper issue, although already excessive as its value too surely indicates, is being increased by new issues for every Government want or any unforeseen expense. Indeed Okuma's successor appears to be colossally not only Gladstone but Okuma himself; and the result is anything but reassuring.

The *Scots Times* learns that Lord Sandon, Mr. Whitley, and Lord Ramsey have been returned, unopposed, members for Liverpool.

The Amy Gadsen of the 17th instant has the following sensational paragraph respecting the movements of a Russian Transport.

The visit of the Russian Transport Monkoff appears to have created a stir amongst the Chinese, almost approaching a panic. Numerous reports float about on her arrival, and in more than one instance, it was difficult to disabuse the minds of anxious officials that she was freighted with an army. Now that she has departed, rumours are current that Formosa is her ultimate destination. Her return is expected next report will be that she has been lost with the balance of the sugar crop, at the expense of the Formosan authorities.

The following is Mr. Spurgeson's latest; it requires no remark:

Arguing against the modern Imperialism, he declared that he did not believe in a Christianity "that thought we could go on making bloody wars and oppressing nations, and encouraged and conspired itself with the reflection 'We are a great people; and, by Jingo! do what we like, it will all come right in the end.'" He (Mr. Spurgeson) said, "by Jehovah! there was a lie at the bottom of it. The proud and haughty men and nations would be brought low," &c., &c.

The following two para. are from the editorial column of the *Washington Post*, Feb. 9th:

For the first time in fifteen years the St. Louis *Republican* has advanced a thought which is both original and good. It is that Hocky be appointed commissioner of Indian affairs in the stead of Horatio Harrington Nelson, he said. John Pitman then well knowing the said label to be false; contrary to statute 6-7-Vic. chap. 96, sec. 4, which enacts that "if any person shall maliceously publish any defamatory libel, knowing the same to be false, every such person being convicted thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years and to such fine as the Court shall award." The previous proceedings in this case were reported to the Court, and the fine was imposed by Mr. Pitman to Mr. William Jackson, who is at home the Assistant Chief Manager of the Charle's M'Rauley Bank, and Secretary, and who was here at the date mentioned, on a special duty, engaged on a tour inspecting for the directors and shareholders the Branches of this Bank in the East. The following were the paragraphs complained of as containing a libel on the complainant:

1.—"Further—I would suggest that, having regard to Mr. Pitman's public position as one of your staff, some enquiry should be made into the circumstances under which he became possessed of a transfer of certain shares from the late Mr. Heaton on the eve of his (Mr. H.)'s embarrasments about a year ago.

2.—"It may indeed be doubted whether Mr. Pitman as a regular trader in India and other concerns is able to devote that much attention to the interests of the Bank which its shareholders expect, and whether such occupation is within the legitimate sphere of action of a Manager of a chartered bank."

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. A. B. Johnson, of Mosses Sharp, Toller and Johnson, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Breerton, of Mears Eborson and Wotton. The case was on the last day postponed till ten o'clock to-day.

Mr. Breerton on the Magistrate attending to-day shortly after noon apologised for some misunderstanding having arisen both in his own mind and in the mind of Mr. Johnson as to the hour; they had both believed it was to come on at 11 o'clock. At that hour they were engaged in Chambers with the Chief Justice and had satisfied themselves that they would not be putting his Worship to any inconvenience as he would have other cases to go on with.

His Worship replied that the case was as plainly as could be fixed for ten o'clock to-day. It was called in its order on the last and neither party was present then nor at the hour fixed. He was prepared to go on now.

Mr. Breerton: When this summons was first brought on it was adjourned for three weeks until Mr. Nelson returned. Mr. Nelson has not yet returned, but we are here to-day to have the case disposed of. This is a very serious charge to be having over any man—it is, in the words of the summons, for that he did on the 29th day of March, 1880, at Victoria in this Colony unlawfully write and publish, and cause and procure to be written and published, a certain false, scandalous, and defamatory libel of and concerning the said Horatio Harrington Nelson, he said. John Pitman then well knowing the said libel to be false, contrary to statute 6 and 7 Victoria, chapter 96, section 4. Now, that is to all intents and purposes a criminal charge, and I ask your Worship, when an ordinary criminal charge is brought before you and remanded say for a week from some cause or another and then comes up again and the prosecutor is not present, would you not as a rule dismiss that charge?

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 each, in default three days' imprisonment.

Mr. Breerton: Then I ask you to dismiss this case. Several summonses have arrived within the last few days, one arrived yesterday I am sorry to say, by which Mr. Nelson has returned to Hongkong if he really desired to prosecute to this case. Is Mr. Pitman to remain for an indefinite time under this charge to suit the pleasure and convenience of Mr. Nelson? Were he prevented by any calamity, any break-down of a steamer or wreck, any reasonable excuse from being present here to-day, had he shown any desire to be present here to prosecute on the date fixed and been prevented by any unforeseen circumstance, then there would have been some reason for asking that the case might stand over further; but as it is there is none. Under the present circumstances I feel that I am justified in asking the Court to dismiss the summons. We are here all ready. Mr. Pitman has surrendered to his recognisances and he is here, and Mr. Nelson is not here to prosecute the charge.

The Magistrate: Yes. I have heard you to say, Mr. Johnson!

Mr. Johnson: Yes. I have. Mr. Breerton had a good deal of the case bearing on the convenience of Mr. Nelson to prosecute it if he could not get permission to go on. Then the defendant said if he gave \$8 or \$10 to buy tobacco for the Inspector, he would ask for him. The defendant's mother then went into her room and brought out a pipe and gave them to Mr. Pitman, who handed them to defendant. He then left the house.

His Worship said he had considered the definition of extortion, and had come to the conclusion that this case clearly came within the meaning of the Act, and he had decided to send the case for trial to the Supreme Court. Persons in the position of the defendant had many opportunities of extorting money from poor people and it was necessary when they were discovered that they should be severely dealt with.

Mr. Dennis said that if these people had not so readily fallen in with the suggestion there would have been no crime committed. Supposing the whole evidence given was correct, the statement he made that the latrine would be closed on account of its being dirty might be perfectly correct, and thus though he might be guilty of receiving a bribe he had not been guilty of extortion. He had not held out any threat.

His Worship, quoting from Russell on Crime, which alleged that any public officer receiving money in this way, other than his legitimate salary, was guilty of extortion, and to his (the Magistrate's) mind prisoner had committed that act. If the Attorney General was of a different opinion he could reprise the case to the Police Court.

Mr. Dennis did not think defendant's position entitled him to be called a public officer. He was only an interpreter.

His Worship held that every one residing with the balance of the sugar crop, a public officer, and called on Inspector Mullgrave, who, when placed in the witness

box said, that defendant received his salary monthly from the Surveyor General's Department, and signed a Pay List for it.

The case was then committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, bail being accepted as before, two sureties in \$250 each.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL OF A BANK MANAGER.

THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST JOHN PITMAN ADVANCES A STAGE.

Further proceedings were taken to-day in the criminal charge against John Pitman, who is charged with a new offence of H. B. Nelson, the Chartered Merchant Bank of India, London, and his, with having

"on the 29th day of March 1880 at Victoria in this Colony unlawfully written and published and caused and procured to be written and published and published and caused and procured to be written and published a certain false and defamatory libel of and concerning the said Horatio Harrington Nelson, he said. John Pitman then well knowing the said libel to be false; contrary to statute 6-7-Vic. chap. 96, sec. 4, which enacts that "if any person shall maliciously publish any defamatory libel, knowing the same to be false, every such person being convicted thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years and to such fine as the Court shall award."

The Magistrate: I must say that I should not be inclined to go much beyond the three weeks. If the case is not to be heard very soon, the summons should be dismissed.

Mr. Johnson: Mr. Nelson will be here to-night if the *Oxus* comes in.

The Magistrate: Then you can have it tomorrow if you like.

Mr. Johnson: I have asked for a remand till Friday, which would be more suitable. The steamer may not come in till to-morrow.

Mr. Breerton: Saturday would suit me better, if the case is to go on for hearing; but I ask you to worship, looking to the whole case as it is your duty to do, to dismiss the summons.

Mr. Johnson: I have asked for a remand till Friday, which would be more suitable. The steamer may not come in till to-morrow.

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens. City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free. Public Gardens, a highly picturesque retreat and of great interest. The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf. General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw. Luston Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens. St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street. Union Church, Elgin Street. St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point. St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road. Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East. Sailors' Home, West Point. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road. Masonic Hall, Zetland Street. Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABEE AND HINOKEE, Lessees.

Stores, Books, &c.

Publishers of the Largest Collection of Views in the Empire, and general Illustrations of the Chinese.—ARON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 8, Queen's Road.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DHOOL, 46 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EVAN, FRICKEL & CO.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.H. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARRIERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pulleyway Boats. Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip. Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies,65 Two Coolies,70 Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GATE (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SHAW).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies,50 Two Coolies,40 Return (direct or by Pak-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies,85 Two Coolies,70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) 1 Day, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents. Half day, ... 35 cents. Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLOO HIRE, BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 punds per Day, ... \$5.00 1st Class Cargo Boat of 21 or 900 punds per Day, ... 2.00 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 punds per Day,50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 punds per Load, ... 1.75 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500 punds per Day, ... 1.50 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 punds per Load, ... 1.00 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 200 punds per Day,50

Canoes.

or Pulleyway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00 On Hour,50 Half an Hour,25

SEPARATE COOLIES.

Boat of Hire for Street Coolies. One Day, ... 33 cents. Three Hours,12 " One Hour,5 " Half Hour,10 "

Nothing in the above Sums to meet private expenses.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persons attempting to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of 50 cents or less.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised March 1, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as to what may be paid for two patterns or papers which may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever may be written on a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed the dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief offices not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by route:—Letters, 10 cents per ½ oz. Post Cards, 8 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—Letters, 10 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay*, Uruguay*.

Letters, 30 cents. Registration, None. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12 cents. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 5 cents. Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DHOOL, 46 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H. E. the Governor.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will be a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packets. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound a parcel with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Post-Unit or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. His Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices 5 lbs., without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post Office administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of